

**§ 556.110 Carbomycin.**

A tolerance of zero is established for residues of carbomycin in the uncooked edible tissues of chickens.

**§ 556.113 Ceftiofur.**

(a) *Acceptable daily intake and acceptable single-dose intake*—(1) *Acceptable daily intake (ADI)*. The ADI for total residues of ceftiofur is 30 micrograms per kilogram of body weight per day.

(2) *Acceptable single-dose intake (ASDI)*. The ASDI total residues of ceftiofur is 0.830 milligrams per kilogram of body weight. The ASDI is the amount of total residues of ceftiofur that may safely be consumed in a single meal. The ASDI is used to derive the tolerance for residues of desfuroylceftiofur at the injection site.

(b) *Tolerances*—(1) *Poultry, and sheep*. A tolerance for residues of ceftiofur in edible tissue is not required.

(2) *Swine*. The tolerances for desfuroylceftiofur (marker residue) are:

(i) *Kidney (target tissue)*. 0.25 parts per million (ppm).

(ii) *Liver*. 3 ppm.

(iii) *Muscle*. 2 ppm.

(3) *Cattle*. The tolerances for desfuroylceftiofur (marker residue) are:

(i) *Kidney (target tissue)*. 0.4 ppm.

(ii) *Liver*. 2 ppm.

(iii) *Muscle*. 1 ppm.

(iv) *Milk*. 0.1 ppm.

[63 FR 53579, Oct. 6, 1998, as amended at 68 FR 60296, Oct. 22, 2003; 69 FR 43892, July 23, 2004; 71 FR 39546, July 13, 2006]

**§ 556.115 Cephapirin.**

A tolerance of 0.02 parts per million (ppm) is established for residues of cephapirin in the milk and 0.1 ppm in the uncooked edible tissues of dairy cattle.

[40 FR 57454, Dec. 10, 1975]

**§ 556.120 Chlorhexidine.**

A tolerance of zero is established for residues of chlorhexidine in the uncooked edible tissues of calves.

**§ 556.140 Chlorobutanol.**

A tolerance of zero is established for residues of chlorobutanol in milk from dairy animals.

**§ 556.150 Chlortetracycline.**

(a) *Acceptable daily intake (ADI)*. The ADI for total residues of tetracyclines including chlortetracycline, oxytetracycline, and tetracycline is 25 micrograms per kilogram of body weight per day.

(b) *Tolerances*. (1) Tolerances are established for the sum of tetracycline residues in tissues of beef cattle, non-lactating dairy cows, calves, swine, sheep, chickens, turkeys, and ducks, of 2 parts per million (ppm) in muscle, 6 ppm in liver, and 12 ppm in fat and kidney.

(2) A tolerance is established for residues of chlortetracycline in eggs of 0.4 ppm.

[63 FR 52158, Sept. 30, 1998, as amended at 63 FR 57246, Oct. 27, 1998]

**§ 556.160 Clopidol.**

Tolerances for residues of clopidol (3,5-dichloro-2,6-dimethyl-4-pyridinol) in food are established as follows:

(a) In cereal grains, vegetables, and fruits: 0.2 part per million.

(b) In chickens and turkeys:

(1) 15 parts per million in uncooked liver and kidney.

(2) 5 parts per million in uncooked muscle.

(c) In cattle, sheep, and goats:

(1) 3 parts per million in uncooked kidney.

(2) 1.5 parts per million in uncooked liver.

(3) 0.2 part per million in uncooked muscle.

(d) In swine: 0.2 part per million in uncooked edible tissues.

(e) In milk: 0.02 part per million (negligible residue).

**§ 556.163 Clorsulon.**

(a) *Acceptable daily intake (ADI)*. The ADI for total residues of clorsulon is 8 micrograms per kilogram of body weight per day.

(b) *Tolerances*—(1) *Cattle*—(i) *Kidney (the target tissue)*. The tolerance for parent clorsulon (the marker residue) is 1.0 part per million.

(ii) *Muscle*. The tolerance for parent clorsulon (the marker residue) is 0.1 part per million.

(2) [Reserved]

[66 FR 35544, July 6, 2001]